NEW YORK—Delegates from the ILWU and the International Longshoremen’s Association (AFL-CIO) met here June 7-8 to begin working out a joint program to deal with recent attacks on their negotiated agreements by employers, government agencies and the courts.

The main issue in the talks was container stuffing. Both unions—ILWU represents longshoremen on the East Coast, the Gulf and the Great Lakes—have recently been hit with NLRB and Federal Court decisions dumping negotiated agreements which retained longshore jurisdiction over the stuffing and unstuffing of consolidated container cargo.

The ILWU delegates were sent east by a vote of the recent longshore caucus. The delegation consisted of International President Harry Bridges; Jim Herman, Local 6, San Francisco; Michael Michel, a Republican congressman from Hawaii; and representative of particular districts, Harry Burton, Jr. (D-Calif.), Cecil Heftel (D-Hi), and other members of a broad coalition of unions.

The ILWU delegates report that there was “agreement on the various demands that would possibly be raised for a new contract by both unions. Most of the emphasis was placed upon the jurisdictional difficulties in which both unions are being affected by other unions doing the work of stuffing and unstuffing containers away from the docks, and the efforts of various freight forwarders to do such work with other than longshoremen . . . at lower rates of pay and with fringe benefits inferior to those of both unions.”

The two unions took some concrete steps forward, agreeing to try getting a meeting with all US and foreign shipowners on these problems and to begin planning for the establishment of a common expiration date in all US ports. The ILWU West Coast dock agreement expires July 1, 1978, the ILA pact runs out September 30, 1977.

JOINT ACTION PROGRAM

They also agreed to “aim at a joint action program such as putting into our contracts the right to observe picket lines placed by either union on opposite coast when either union strikes.”

In addition, they agreed to “aim at getting uniform national agreements covering just container operations,” with such agreements to be “drawn up in language that can stand up against legal attack.”

The ILA agreed to another meeting before their new agreement is signed, to explain and discuss the terms with the ILWU, although this in no way gives the ILWU a veto over any ILA contract.

The parties also agreed to officially notify AFL-CIO President Meany of the results of their June 7-8 meeting, and ask for his full support.

(For text of ILA contract demands and agenda of New York meetings, see page 7.)

ILWU, ILA Plan Closer Cooperation

WASHINGTON, DC—Heavy joint lobbying by the ILWU, Teamsters and other unions pushed President Carter’s sugar price support program through the House of Representatives June 20. “Things look good also on the Senate side,” according to ILWU Washington Representative Pat Tobin.

The Carter program, a stopgap measure which included many personal visits as well as a joint letter to each member from ILWU President Harry Bridges and Teamster President Frank Fitzsimmons. A widely-circulated letter from ILWU International Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt to Rep. Findley was also credited with clearly explaining to many members of Congress the needs of the nation’s sugar workers.

Wise, Ward On Coast Committee

SAN FRANCISCO—Following are the results of the 1977 referendum ballot conducted by the ILWU June 6-8, and tabulated Wednesday, June 22.

President: Jim Herman, Local 34, San Francisco, was elected with 21,062 votes over G. Johnny Parks, Local 8, Portland, with 7,451 votes.

Vice-President to the President: Rudy Rubio, Local 13, Wilmington, was elected unopposed with 25,088 votes.

Vice-President Director of Organization: Incumbent George Martin, Local 142, Hawaii, was re-elected with 10,438 votes.

Secretary-Treasurer: Curtis McClain, Local 6, San Francisco, was elected with 18,978 votes over Fred Hustinger, Local 8, Portland, with 9,913 votes.

Elected to serve on the longshore Coast Labor Relations Committees, Richard Wise, Local 8, Portland and William Ward, Local 15, Wilmington, defeated Joe Jakovac, Local 12, North Bend by a vote of 3,496 to 2,756. Ward, Local 8, Portland, 10, by a vote of 5,531 to 1,904.

In a separate referendum vote, ILWU longshoremen and clerks voted 3,715,212 that the policy of no doubling back shall be enforced without exception.

Names of the International Executive Board were:

Northern California: Keith Eickman, Local 6, San Francisco; Frank Bilici, Local 34, San Francisco; Willie Zenn, Local 18, San Francisco;

Southern California: Max Aragon, Local 26, Los Angeles; L. L. “Chick” Loverside, Local 13, Wilmington;

Hawaii: John Arisumi, Reno Colotario, John Uyeake, all of Local 142;

Oregon-Columbia River: William N. Ward, Local 8, Portland;

Canada: Bill Kemp, Local 500, Vancouver.


The new officers will take over when the International Executive Board meets in San Francisco, July 4.

The International Balloting Committee which met in San Francisco, June 22 to count and certify the results, consisted of Cleophas Williams, Local 10, chairman; Mike Henry, Local 34; Duane Peterson, Local 18; Willie Walker, Local 17, and Alpha Hunter, Local 6.

Portland Auto Beef Hats Legislative

PORTLAND—The dispute between the Port of Portland and ILWU dock locals in this area has still unresolved issues.

The dispute involves ILWU objections to efforts by the Port to sell port property for a new auto facility, to be worked by non-ILWU labor in violation of agreements between the union and the port.

In the meantime, Rep. Jim Chrest, a member of ILWU clerks Local 41, has introduced legislation in Salem to make provisions for the port commission election and representative of particular districts, as is the case with most ports around the state.
Steel workers celebrated their first contract victory at US Steel in 1936.

We are not going to comment on the internal business of the Steelworkers. We have not chosen sides between Sadlowski and McBride, nor will we do so. The most important principle is the right of the rank and file steel worker to choose their own leadership, without outside interference, and we expect to continue our internal relations with that union, whenever is elected.

Our problem is with the trend, over the years, toward the federalization of our present national government in the whole process of collective bargaining. And I am against this trend, from the Day Board and wage-price controls to the attacks on our court agreements. I believe that the intervention by the Labor Department in the Steelworkers' election is an unjustified role of internal union business. There is no question that union business is inflationary. Inflation is a relationship between money and goods, and theoretically the controls can make it complicated, but it's a simple proposition: If you get more money in the system you get more goods, and, if you get more goods, you get inflation. And if you have people not working, then they're not producing any goods but they are probably living, so they are getting money, and that's inflationary.

(continued)
WILMINGTON, Calif.—The 325 members of ILWU Local 20-A, at the US Borax production and shipping facility here, have ratified a new agreement which will provide an average increase of $1.56 over the next three years. The vote, taken June 21, was 154-42.

Under the old contract, the average wage at the Wilmington plant was $8.31 per hour. The new pact, which is effective June 17, provides for increases of 9% the first year and 7% in each of the next two.

The members of Local 20-A also won an additional $3 in pension benefits per month, per year of service effective the first year, and another $1 on the pension line in the second year. Normal retirement age was reduced from 65 to 62, with no actuarial reduction or service requirement. The early retirement reduction factor was reduced from 5% per year to 4%.

The new contract also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

About 150 guests turned out at Stevens’ Restaurant in the City of Commerce to pay tribute to the veteran organizer, whose career covers years of organizing for the ILWU in the South, the Midwest, Hawaii and Southern California.

Among the speakers were International President Harry Bridges and Vice President, Director of Organizing George Martin, George Lipe, Mayor of Monterey Park where the Meskes have made their home for 26 years, presented a citation from the city, recalling his own childhood in Hawaii in pre-ILWU days. Others included Bert Corona speaking for immigrant workers in California; Gerry Parker representing State Senator Al Song; ILWU Southern California Regional Director Don Wright; and John Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin between 1927 and 1942, Meske learned his first lessons in organizing. Like the majority of working students, he worked at the going rate of three hours a day or 90 cents cash, take it or leave it. With the student workers united on basic black voters.

Robertson asked Meske to expand his union responsibilities to include contract negotiations for locals in Dallas and Fort Worth. Then, in the spring of 1948, he was assigned to Hawaii to help consolidate the newly-organized sugar plantation workers on the Big Island.

The new pact also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin between 1927 and 1942, Meske learned his first lessons in organizing. Like the majority of working students, he worked at the going rate of three hours a day or 90 cents cash, take it or leave it. With the student workers united on basic black voters.

Robertson asked Meske to expand his union responsibilities to include contract negotiations for locals in Dallas and Fort Worth. Then, in the spring of 1948, he was assigned to Hawaii to help consolidate the newly-organized sugar plantation workers on the Big Island.

The new pact also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin between 1927 and 1942, Meske learned his first lessons in organizing. Like the majority of working students, he worked at the going rate of three hours a day or 90 cents cash, take it or leave it. With the student workers united on basic black voters.

Robertson asked Meske to expand his union responsibilities to include contract negotiations for locals in Dallas and Fort Worth. Then, in the spring of 1948, he was assigned to Hawaii to help consolidate the newly-organized sugar plantation workers on the Big Island.

The new pact also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin between 1927 and 1942, Meske learned his first lessons in organizing. Like the majority of working students, he worked at the going rate of three hours a day or 90 cents cash, take it or leave it. With the student workers united on basic black voters.

Robertson asked Meske to expand his union responsibilities to include contract negotiations for locals in Dallas and Fort Worth. Then, in the spring of 1948, he was assigned to Hawaii to help consolidate the newly-organized sugar plantation workers on the Big Island.

The new pact also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.

As a student at the University of Wisconsin between 1927 and 1942, Meske learned his first lessons in organizing. Like the majority of working students, he worked at the going rate of three hours a day or 90 cents cash, take it or leave it. With the student workers united on basic black voters.

Robertson asked Meske to expand his union responsibilities to include contract negotiations for locals in Dallas and Fort Worth. Then, in the spring of 1948, he was assigned to Hawaii to help consolidate the newly-organized sugar plantation workers on the Big Island.

The new pact also provides for maintenance of health and welfare benefits with a maximum medical benefit increased from $20,000 to $300,000. Dependents attending a full time college or trade school can be carried for the benefits up to age 25, instead of up to age 18, as under the old contract. Maternity benefits were also increased.

The union also won a series of spot increases—for example, all first class craftsmen got an additional 26¢—and an increase in the shift premium from 5¢ to 46¢ for swing and from 25¢ to 56¢ on graveyard.

The negotiating committee consisted of Local 20-A President Ray Freyermuth, Vice President Jack Jordan, Mike Tavera, Lloyd Taylor, John Campbell with Organizing Director Mike Matull, coordinator of Teamster Local 911, Long Beach.
Talking things over with Cuban sugar workers. Cuba produces between 6 and 6 1/2 million tons a year and is making a strong effort to stabilize world prices at $152 a pound, raw.

The greatest gain made since the revolution has been in the field of education. At the new Lenin School, outside Havana, 4,000 students are being trained as instructors in basic literacy. The students also work—as does everyone in Cuba. The school has its own plant for recovering baseballs and producing other sports gear. Boy at right is the son of an American who fought in the revolution.

With Havana port workers. Women are widely employed on Cuban docks as clerks. At right, photo shows uses of cranes and ships’ gear in discharge operations.

The following morning was spent at the CTC head-quarters in Havana, which houses the national offices of the principal unions. In discussions with them we told them we were interested in their sugar operations and their attitude on sugar trade regulations.

We also told them we would like to see some of the sugar operations and some of the mechanical equipment for harvesting cane. We told them we’d be interested in looking at some of the bulk sugar installations, as well as taking a look around the docks and talking to some of the longshore representatives.

On our first day in Cuba we visited a leadership training school, primarily for union people. Those who showed genuine interest and active participation in the work of the union were selected—based on the recommendations of the provincial and local unions—to attend the school. During their ten months of study here their pay continues, directly to the family.

On the second day we visited a new port area east of the old Port of Havana. We saw modern installations, use of forklifts and pallet boards throughout the dock area, and utilization of both cranes and ships’ gear in the discharge of vessels.

The harbor was pretty well crowded with ships, with number of them in the stream waiting to berth. We were shown through the dock area by a delegation of union leaders on the job. We found that longshoremen have a base rate of somewhere around $270 (US) a month, plus incentive pay, which brought their earnings closer to $400. Apparently they are quite well paid as compared with other workers in the country.

No Comparison with US

We concluded quite early that there was no use trying to make direct comparisons between wages and prices between Cuba and the US. US standards for our members in the ILWU are substantially higher. On the other hand they have a highly controlled economy. Rents are fixed at 4% of the wages of the head of the household regardless of how many members of the family are at work. Medical care is provided in full by the government and education is free through the university, although there is a selection process as the students move along.

We visited one of their secondary schools, which goes through high school and perhaps the first year of college, housing some 4,000 students a small distance away from the city. It was built primarily with the help of the Russians.

This secondary school, like the others, also provided housing. Students visit their families on weekends. One feature which really impressed us was that all students divide their time between work and study. Many of them start by working on farms maintained by the school or assisting small farmers in the area. Later on, they work in shops connected with the school. In this particular case almost all of the time was spent making sporting goods and recovering baseballs. Baseball is still a big game in Cuba, perhaps the principal national sport alongside of soccer. We are accustomed to throwing away beat up baseballs. In their case, youngsters 14-15 years old recover the baseballs, mend them, and sell them to attend the school. During their ten months of study here their pay continues, directly to the family.

We concluded quite early that there was no use trying to make direct comparisons between wages and prices between Cuba and the US. US standards for our members in the ILWU are substantially higher. On the other hand they have a highly controlled economy. Rents are fixed at 4% of the wages of the head of the household regardless of how many members of the family are at work. Medical care is provided in full by the government and education is free through the university, although there is a selection process as the students move along.

We concluded quite early that there was no use trying to make direct comparisons between wages and prices between Cuba and the US. US standards for our members in the ILWU are substantially higher. On the other hand they have a highly controlled economy. Rents are fixed at 4% of the wages of the head of the household regardless of how many members of the family are at work. Medical care is provided in full by the government and education is free through the university, although there is a selection process as the students move along.

We concluded quite early that there was no use trying to make direct comparisons between wages and prices between Cuba and the US. US standards for our members in the ILWU are substantially higher. On the other hand they have a highly controlled economy. Rents are fixed at 4% of the wages of the head of the household regardless of how many members of the family are at work. Medical care is provided in full by the government and education is free through the university, although there is a selection process as the students move along.

We concluded quite early that there was no use trying to make direct comparisons between wages and prices between Cuba and the US. US standards for our members in the ILWU are substantially higher. On the other hand they have a highly controlled economy. Rents are fixed at 4% of the wages of the head of the household regardless of how many members of the family are at work. Medical care is provided in full by the government and education is free through the university, although there is a selection process as the students move along.
“Before the revolution Cuba must have depended on imports from the US for 90% of its products, these ranged from automobiles, to foodstuffs, to sugar, cane, such as canned and packaged food. Since the revolution there has been an enormous attempt at self-sufficiency. It’s doubtful they could have made it without the help of the socialist countries.”

The sugar cane we saw coming through there were quite workable conditions. It took the portunities of the mill. The mill had been owned by Lebo, one of the largest world sugar producers. The operation was clean and efficient and from all indications the sugar produced was of a good grade. The Secretary of the Union came from the place. He knew the operation inside out. All of the refined sugar was going into the bags for domestic use or shipment. The cane was coming by rail with a kind of dumping operation into a pit and then proceeded through the various stages of operation.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We then went on to Matanzas Province and stopped at the Veradero Beach, with its huge expanse of white sand stretching for many miles on the north shore of the island. We stayed at a place called the Hotel Kawama. It has a well-set-up dining room and a small night club, the Tropicana. This is a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular. The club is out of doors, with a very large cast of performers, many of them former sugar workers. There was music and dancing and a few drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.

We had been somewhat delayed by unseasonable rains and conditions of the workers were abysmal, most of them undernourished, with only two drinks we saw around. There was no scotch, just rum with mostly sugar water in it. This was a good deal like a Las Vegas of performers, with some Cuban songs and dances still popular.
## How Locals Voted on Officers, Executive Board and Coast Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFICERS</th>
<th>INTL. EXECUTIVE BOARD</th>
<th>COAST COMMITTEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Secretary-Treasurer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herman* Parks</td>
<td>Rubio*</td>
<td>liuntsinger McClain* Aragon* Argenta , Loveridge* Jakovac Wise* Ward* Wing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Southern California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>VP - Asst. to Pres.</th>
<th>VP - Organizer</th>
<th>Secretary - Treasurer</th>
<th>Number of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longshore and Clerks</td>
<td>Herman* Parks</td>
<td>Rubio*</td>
<td>liuntsinger McClain* Aragon* Argenta , Loveridge* Jakovac Wise* Ward* Wing</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>13—Wilmington</td>
<td>26—Los Angeles</td>
<td>35—Trona</td>
<td>94—Wilmington</td>
<td>1248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>32—Wilmington</td>
<td>46—Port Hueneme</td>
<td>10—San Francisco</td>
<td>63—Wilmington</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Northern California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>VP - Asst. to Pres.</th>
<th>VP - Organizer</th>
<th>Secretary - Treasurer</th>
<th>Number of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longshore and Clerks</td>
<td>Billed* Dulaney Eickman* Fuller Martinez Zenn* Jakovac Wise* Ward* Wing</td>
<td>10—San Francisco</td>
<td>14—Eureka</td>
<td>18—W. Sacramento</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern California</td>
<td>2—San Francisco</td>
<td>5—San Francisco</td>
<td>3—San Francisco</td>
<td>3—San Francisco</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49—Crescent City</td>
<td>54—Stockton</td>
<td>63—Wilmington</td>
<td>32—Wilmington</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Oregon & Columbia River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>VP - Asst. to Pres.</th>
<th>VP - Organizer</th>
<th>Secretary - Treasurer</th>
<th>Number of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon &amp; Columbia River—Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>92—Portland</td>
<td>47—Olympia</td>
<td>52—Seattle</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Washington

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>VP - Asst. to Pres.</th>
<th>VP - Organizer</th>
<th>Secretary - Treasurer</th>
<th>Number of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longshore and Clerks</td>
<td>Ginnis* Kinney Moork* Vekich</td>
<td>7—Bellingham</td>
<td>19—Seattle</td>
<td>52—Seattle</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, Alaska—Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>3—Seattle</td>
<td>9—Seattle</td>
<td>6—San Francisco</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number of Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern California</td>
<td>2398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern California</td>
<td>2041</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon &amp; Columbia River—Other</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington, Alaska—Other</td>
<td>2759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

* Asterisk denotes the winning candidate for each position.
The following Locals did not submit tabulated data to the Balloting Committee:

June 7-8
Agenda for ILA-ILWU Meeting
Here is a copy of the agenda adopted by participants at the ILWU-ILA meeting in New York June 7-8.
The main purpose of the meeting is to put together a program of joint action to deal with not only US shipping lines but those of all flags—all nations—the whole world.
Thus the first item on the meeting agenda must be to try to get a meeting with a committee of all shipowners, all nations. This of course could take some time, so we must move to the immediate problem: a program of joint action against US owners.
We must have an agenda for the meeting of our two International Unions. We propose the following:
1) Discussion and plan for a common expiration date for our agreements with owners and shipping associations on both coasts and Gulf.
2) If unable to agree on program for a common date, then aim at a joint action program such as putting into our contracts the right to observe picketlines placed by either union on opposite coasts when either union strikes.
3) As a minimum of Point #2, to have contracts providing that either union can at least place pickets and observe picketlines at companies that are parties to agreements held by both unions.
4) Aim at getting uniform national agreements covering just container ships and operations with agreement provisions covering all work on and in connection with such ships drawn up in all language that can stand up against legal attack.
5) Arrange for an on-going Joint ILA-ILWU Committee to meet regularly.
6) Agree to notify George Meany of joint plans and action program, and to seek his blessing.

Next Dispatcher Deadline — July 1

Longshore 'No Doubling Back' Vote
ILWU longshore and clerk locals voted June 6-10 on the following question:

"Should the policy of 'no doubling back' be enforced without exception?"

Local

YES NO

Southern California
13—Wilmington 796 629
29—San Diego 36 52
46—Port Hueneme 9 3
63—Wilmington (Clerks) 265 112

Northern California
16—San Francisco 608 645
14—Eureka 82 20
18—West Sacramento 9 22
34—San Francisco (Clerks) 303 97
48—Crescent City 9 3
54—Stockton 56 40

Oregon & Columbia River
1—Vancouver 73 32
11—Port Angeles 414 174
12—North Bend 172 46
23—Longview 130 25
49—Portland (Clerks) 86 54
56—Astoria 70
16—Newport 4 17

Washington
1—Bellingham 34 5
19—Seattle 364 105
23—Tacoma 24 227
24—Abbotsford 8
27—Port Angeles 30 18
32—Everett 8
47—Olympia 20 21
51—Port Gamble 25 3
58—Seattle (Clerks) 132 21

Grand Total 3712 2577
A Warm Tribute to Lou Goldblatt

SAN FRANCISCO—It was an easy-going, low-key affair. The atmosphere was warm, the speakers were for real, the food was as good as could be expected, the band was better.

The good spirits were occasioned by a testimonial dinner thrown by the ILWU Northern California locals at the San Francisco Irish Cultural Center in honor of Lou Goldblatt, who is retiring next month after nearly 35 years as International Secretary-Treasurer.

There were no politicians around, only a few employers—the 500 guests were ILWU members, friends of the union, and Lou Goldblatt’s own friends and family who, as he pointed out, “have given so much strength and support over the years.”

WHY THANK ME?

When the tributes were done and all the messages—including one from Cesar Chavez and others from various ILWU locals—were read, it remained for Goldblatt to wonder “why everyone is thanking me, when it should be the other way around.” In particular, he concluded, “I want to thank the union for giving me a chance to do some of the things I believe in; to be a part of the ‘march inland,’ to have been a part of the process that shook up all of Hawaii, and to have been able to help bring to an end the years of fighting between the ILWU and the Teamsters. It’s been awfully gratifying!”

The speakers of the evening addressed themselves briefly to the various aspects of Goldblatt’s life work: his early days as a student activist, the years as secretary of the California CIO Council, his fight against the racism directed at Japanese-Americans during World War II, the organization of the ILWU in Hawaii, the establishment of the Northern California Warehouse Council; and, of course, his day-to-day work in the ILWU over the years.

THE CONTINUITIES

Longtime friend Edith Jenkins traced their relationship back to 1933, in the University of California, where “Lou was already a student leader, knowledgeable and sophisticated.” Although much has changed since those days, she said, “things remained the same—his steady, day-to-day hard working dedication to improving the life of working people, and his steady, longterm perspective of socialism.”

“IT BELONGS TO YOU”

“It belongs to you,” Goldblatt responded. “I don’t see retirement as drying up and blowing away. What I learned along the way belongs to this union, to my friends.”

MC was Local 6 President Curtis McClain, who, along with Local 6 Secretary-Treasurer Keith Eckman, chaired a large group of ILWU members and officials sponsoring the dinner. The band, which stayed late, was led by Eddie Alley Arrangements were by Horne Associates.

LOU GOLDBLATT

— a tireless champion of trade union solidarity
— a great leader, a man of courage and vision
— a first class negotiator
— a crusader for social justice and peace
— a loyal friend and trusted supporter

we have all benefited from his dedication to the cause of workers everywhere.

Presented by ILWU Northern California Locals, June 11, 1977

A standing ovation from the guests greeted retiring Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt as he rose to make a few remarks at his June 11 testimonial.

Speakers included Local 10 retiree Karl Yoneda, Local 34 President Jim Herman, Teamsters Local 853 Secretary-Treasurer Al Costa, Edith Jenkins, Local 10 member Joe Morris, At right, Dr. Frank Oppenheimer of the San Francisco Exploratorium with Mary McMillan, vice-president of the St. Francis Square board of directors, who talked about Goldblatt’s role in bringing integrated, low-cost housing into San Francisco; and from Newspaper Guild Executive Director Fred Fletcher, who remembered his role in settling the 1968 San Francisco Newspaper Strike.

Additional tributes came from Arthur McMillan, vice-president of the St. Francis Square board of directors, who talked about Goldblatt’s role in bringing integrated, low-cost housing into San Francisco; and from Newspaper Guild Executive Director Fred Fletcher, who remembered his role in settling the 1968 San Francisco Newspaper Strike.

A standing ovation from the guests greeted retiring Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt as he rose to make a few remarks at his June 11 testimonial.

A standing ovation from the guests greeted retiring Secretary-Treasurer Lou Goldblatt as he rose to make a few remarks at his June 11 testimonial.